

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
SHOWERY.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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June 4th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 85, Humidity... 89, 76.

June 4th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 85, p.m., 84; Humidity... 78, 77.

No. 8804

壬子年四月二十

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912.

三拜禮 號五月大英曆

886 THE LANTERN
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

24 PROBABLE STARTERS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 4.15 p.m.
Received, 5.430 a.m.

The probable starters for the Derby, to be run at Epsom on Wednesday, are:—

Altoppo.....(Clark)
Absolute.....(Kirk)
October.....(A. Tomlinson)
Catinant.....(William Griggs)
Gylha.....(Bickley)
Hall Cross.....(Ashby)
Jaeger.....(Walter Griggs)
Javelin.....(Higgs)
Jingling George.....(F. Wootton)
Kosciuszko.....(Wootton)
Lorenzo.....(O'Neill)
Morro.....(Wheatley)
Orchestration.....(Henry)
Pintadeau.....(H. Jones)
Royal Mail.....(Hewitt)
Sweeper II.....(Maher)
Quarlock.....(Watt)
Signo inella.....(Bullo k)
Tuglie.....(J. Reiff)
Trocery.....(B. Illhouse)
Widg Star.....(Stern)
Wismann.....(Trigg)
Haddon.....(Broadwood)

THE BETTING.

The betting is as follows:—
5-2 Sweeper II.
7-1 White Star.
100-12 Tagdie.
10-1 Jaeger.
100-9 Altoppo.
100-7 Jingling George.
20-1 Javelin.
25-1 Lorenzo.

THE KING ARRIVES.

London, June 4, 6.15 p.m.
Received, 5.835 a.m.

His Majesty the King was given a hearty welcome on his arrival at Epsom this afternoon. Sun-shine showers prevailed.

AN OPEN CONTEST.

To-morrow's race is the topic everywhere owing to the openness of the contest.
Popular interest is centred in the King's horse (Pintadeau.)

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

BRITISH MEDIATION.

London, June 4.
Received, 5.1.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said there had been an informal discussion to endeavour to end the Turco-Italian war, but no definite result was forthcoming at present.

THE "DELHI" WRECK.

KING AWARDS MEDALS.

London, June 4.
Received, 9.20 p.m.

The King has awarded the silver medal for life-saving to Rear-Admiral Cradock and seven officers, including Commander Niles of Gibraltar, and the bronze medal to three officers and fifty-three seamen who rendered services in connection with the wreck of the P. and O. steamer Delhi.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

SHIPOWNERS FIRM.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 5.15 a.m.
Received, 5.5 p.m.

It is stated that the shipowners, at the meeting with Cabinet Ministers yesterday, offered firm resistance to compulsory arbitration, but discussed the possibility of federating the employers in order to secure uniform conditions of employment.

"OVERSHOT THE MARK."

Several papers, in their editorials, are rejoicing at the apparent collapse of the movement. This is the first of the recent great strikes not to achieve speedy victory, and the editorials declare that the leaders have overshot the mark by dragging into the lightermen's quarrel thousands of dockers and carmen, whose heart was never in the dispute. Meanwhile, a manifesto of the Strike Committee describes the representatives of the Port Authority as "chumsy-lars." With reference to the number of men who have resumed work, the manifesto asserts that few more than a thousand "blacklegs" are at the docks, and they were imported, whereas the number of strikers has increased.

CONFERENCES.

London, June 4, 1.10 p.m.
Received, 1.50 p.m.

The strike leaders have conferred with the Government at the Home Office.
Afterwards there was a meeting with the Government and the masters.

LABOUR PLENTIFUL.

London, June 4.
Received, 5.12.5 p.m.

The Port of London Authority is besieged with men willing to work, but the stevedores remain firm. Consequently work is confined to unloading and handling goods at the quays.

FRUITLESS MEETINGS.

Separate conferences of the dock strikers and employers with Ministers continue, but apparently very little progress is being made.
The National Transport Workers' Federation to-night declared that they favour the establishment of a joint Conciliation Board provided its constitution is approved by them.

DUCHESS OF CON- NAUGHT.

A SUDDEN ILLNESS.

London, June 4.
Received, 8.55 p.m.

A message has been received in London from Montreal to the effect that Surgeon Garrow and nurses left by special train at 9.45 last night to operate upon H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught. It is reported that it is a case of appendicitis.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

Reuter's Quebec correspondent wires that the condition of the Duchess of Connaught has improved, and an operation may now be unnecessary.

A MILD ATTACK.

A further message from Reuter's Quebec correspondent states that a bulletin has been issued to the effect that the Duchess of Connaught is suffering from a mild attack of catarrhal appendicitis and that she is being removed to hospital at Montreal for observation.

TELEGRAMS.

BELGIUM ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 3.5 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

A message from Brussels states that the election to the Chamber have resulted in a victory for the Government. All the Ministers were re-elected. The Catholic majority over the united opposition is sixteen, as compared with six formerly.

The workmen in the industrial districts have struck as a protest against the clerical victory. Rioting took place at Liege, and the gendarmes fired, killing three persons and wounding fifteen.

POLITICAL RIOTS.

Later.

Reuter's Brussels correspondent wires that there are serious riots and strikes in different towns in Belgium owing to the Socialists resenting the Clerical triumph at the elections.

The rioters at Liege used the tramcars as barricades and the police, who repented they charged them with drawn swords.

A GRIM FIGHT.

Ultimately the rioters and the police engaged in a furious combat with revolvers, in the course of which a Socialist was wounded with bullets and four killed and 20 wounded.

Troops held the principal streets.

CONVENTS ATTACKED.

Serious rioting and window-breaking are reported from other towns.

Mounted gendarmes charged the rioters at Mons, several being wounded.

Catholic convents are being specially attacked.

The strike is spreading to the iron and glass works and the collieries in the Charleroi district.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A QUIET DAY.

London, June 4.
Received, 9.20 p.m.

Their Majesties spent the King's Birthday quietly at Buckingham Palace, where the telegraph operators had been increased to deal with the mass of world-wide congratulations. Celebrations were general throughout the Empire.

AMERICA'S WISH.

President Taft wired good wishes for His Majesty's personal health and happiness and the continued prosperity of the Empire over which he reigns.

TAILORS GIVE IN.

STRIKE ENDED.

London, June 4 8.45 p.m.
Received, 5.8.43 a.m.

The West End tailors, who went on strike on May 3rd, have resumed work, not having obtained their demands.

TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

TUMULT IN CHAMBER.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 6.15 p.m.
Received, 5.8.35 a.m.

Reuter's Budapest correspondent states that owing to the strenuous persistence of the President (Count Tisza) the Lower House has adopted the Army Bill amidst a prodigious tumult.

WILD SCENES.

London, June 4, 9.20 p.m.
Received, 5.10.40 a.m.

Reuter's Budapest correspondent telegraphs that Count Tisza put the votes for the second and third readings of the Army Bill in rapid succession and declared the motions carried.

The uproar that followed was such that most of the members were unaware that the Bill had been given a third reading.

The sitting was then suspended and on the resumption the Opposition assailed Count Tisza with all manner of insults.

DEPUTIES REMOVED.

The Count thrice gave up the contest and then again suspended the sitting. Sixty police then entered the Chamber and removed 21 Deputies, including the Opposition leader, M. Jaski. The latter's son resisted violently, but the rest went down quietly.

PRESIDENT YELLED DOWN.

Afterwards the President again attempted to proceed with business, but he was again yelled down by the House, a regular pandemonium ensuing.

AMATEUR GOLF.

SINGAPORE PLAYERS SUCCESS.

London, June 4th.
Received, 9.20 p.m.

The amateur golf championship has been opened at Westward Ho. A surprising result in the second round was the defeat of Mr. Harris, of Acton, who was regarded as likely to be a finalist, by Mr. Crabb Watt, of Singapore, by six up and four to play.

BOXING.

DRISCOLL'S SUCCESS.

London, June 4.
Received, 9.20 p.m.

At the National Sporting Club the world's featherweight championship and a purse of £1,200 were contested between Jim Driscoll and the Frenchman Poesy. The latter was knocked out in the twelfth round.

FORMER BISHOP'S DEATH.

London, June 4th.
Received 5.5 p.m.

The death is announced of Bishop John Sheepshears. [The late Rt. Rev. John Sheepshears was 78 years of age, and from 1893 to 1909 was Bishop of Norwich. His publications include "My life in Mongolia and Siberia," which was published in 1903.]

TELEGRAMS.

SUEZ CANAL.

A GRATIFYING YEAR.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 3.5 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that at a meeting of the Suez Canal Company the receipts for the year were stated to be £5,521,328 sterling, an increase of £173,360. This exceeds expectations, in view of the reduction of fifty centimes on the tariff. There will be a similar reduction on the 1st of January next year. The chief contributors are the increased traffic to India (whose export of grain is unprecedented), the Dutch Indies, Japan and Australasia.

PREMIER AND FIRST LORD.

London, June 4th.
Received, 8.55 p.m.

A Bizerta telegram states that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill left for Gibraltar last night.

REPUBLICAN CHINA.

A HARBIN COMPLAINT.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, June 4.

The Russians at Harbin have expelled the Chinese residents, who have now telegraphed to President Yuan and Ling Shao-yi protesting against the action.

A RISING PLANNED.

The Terrorist Society is spreading the propaganda for a rising against the Republican Government in Nanking and Hupeh. The authorities are now taking extra precautions. "Shat Po."

BELEATED PATRIOTISM.

Shanghai, June 4.

The Ministry of State Affairs is still in favour of raising foreign loans as it is afraid that the "patriotic contributions" cannot be collected in time to meet the emergency.

On the 3rd inst., Hsueh Hsi-ling, Minister of Finance, moved the earlier passage of the resolutions in connection with the raising of foreign loans, at the meeting of the State Council, and was severely attacked by the members.

PRESIDENT'S SELF- DENIAL.

Owing to the financial strain, the President has announced that he will reduce his salary by half. "Shat Po."

"TERRORIST" ACTIVITY.

Peking, June 4.

On the 2nd inst., Chiu Ping-kwan, Minister of Interior, received numerous hand-bills and read from the papers of a rising of the Terrorist Society which was said to have been planned by Chao Er-shun, Governor General of Three Eastern provinces, and Wu Chuan, a Cabinet Minister. The distribution of these hand-bills greatly excited the troops in Peking, but trouble was avoided by the arrest of the editor of the "Central News" and several others who were responsible for the spread of the rumours. They are being detained at the headquarters of the Infantry Corps pending trial. "Shat Koi Kung Yak Po."

TELEGRAMS.

FIRE AT STAMBUL.

MOSQUES DAMAGED.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, June 4, 3.5 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that a fire broke out at Stambul yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and was still burning at eight o'clock last night. The flames swept a lane three quarters of a mile long, from old Seraglio to the Agasophia mosque, which, however, escaped. Several other mosques were badly damaged.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Later.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent wires that over a thousand houses, four mosques and ten schools were burned by the fire at Stambul. Fifteen thousand people were rendered homeless and several perished.
The fire originated in a house-building.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

A fire occurred at Para later and 20 houses were destroyed. The high wind and the scarcity of water assisted the conflagration.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Undesirables Arrested.

Canton, June 4.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the gendarmes stationed in Wong-sa, formed from among the troops under General Ling Chai-kwong, obtained private information of the location of a number of ruffians in a house in the vicinity of the railway station of Wong-sa. A force of 120 gendarmes went out, and surrounded the building, and four suspects were arrested and taken to the Camp for trial, while there were also seized 4 rifles, 2 bombs and 2,600 rounds of ammunition.

Encouragement of Shooting.
Li Chee-chung and others have applied to the Governor (General) for permission to form a Society for encouraging shooting games. In reply, the Governor General has sanctioned their request. The Society will soon come into existence.

Military Expense.
The Commissioner of War has submitted the half-monthly returns of military expenditure. The total amounts to \$590,000. The auditing and estimating department has authorised the Finance Department to pay the money over to the Commissioner of Army.

Reducing the Army.
Chung Chok-pun, Vice-Minister of the Army, has despatched a telegram to Canton from Nanking saying that, over since the Revolution, the Government has been confronted with great difficulties in finding money to pay the troops, and now the Government is compelled to raise foreign loans. He says though the troops were responsible for the success of the Revolution they may also be responsible for the partition of China if the present state of affairs continues, and he advises the troops to offer voluntarily to be disbanded in order to reduce the military expenditure and save the country from ruin. He concludes that if the troops were to offer to be disbanded, there will be no issue of foreign loans. Many of the troops in Nanking have voluntarily done so, he hopes the troops in the other provinces will follow suit.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The Duchess of Connaught has been taken suddenly ill with mild catarrhal appendicitis. At first an operation was thought advisable, but this may now be unnecessary. Her Royal Highness is being removed to hospital.

Having failed to secure their demands, the West End tailors have resumed work.

While resisting compulsory arbitration, the London shipowners are stated to have discussed with the Government the possibility of federating the employers as a secure uniform conditions of employment.

Bishop Sheepshears, Prelate of Norwich from 1893 to 1909, is dead.

Their Majesties spent the King's Birthday quietly at Buckingham Palace, where they received world-wide congratulation.

In the world's featherweight boxing championship, Jim Driscoll knocked out the Frenchman Poesy in the twelfth round.

In connection with the wreck of the a.s. Delhi, the King has conferred medals for life-saving on Rear Admiral Cradock and several officers and bluejackets.

In the second round of the Amateur Golf Championship, Mr. Crabb Watt, of Singapore, has secured a surprising victory over Mr. Robert Harris, of Acton.

In the Belgium elections the Government has been victorious, and the Catholic majority over the united Opposition is now 16 compared with six previously.

The receipts of the Suez Canal Company for the past year show an increase of £173,360.

A big fire has broken out at Stambul and several mosques as well as over a thousand houses have been burned. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

In consequence of the President of the Hungarian Lower Chamber "rushing" through the Army Bill, there were heated scenes in the House, ending in twenty of the Deputies being removed by the police.

There are 21 probable starters for the Derby. Sweeper II is still favourite, though the race is considered to be a very open thing this year.

Owing to Socialist resentment at the Clerical triumphs in the Belgium elections, serious rioting is taking place in several towns. At Liege the rioters and the police engaged in a furious combat with revolvers and four were killed and twenty wounded.

LOCAL.

A case was started before the Chief Justice this morning in which the Wa Cheung Leung Kee Firm sued the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin to recover \$22,500, money said to be due under three policies of insurance in respect of damage by a fire which occurred at Wing Lok Street.

A Manila contemporary states that the health authorities there are watching all steamers from the China coast, and particularly all vessels from Hongkong, very carefully and maintaining a strict quarantine against this port.

Plague cases to the number of 140 and 110 deaths were notified last week.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham stated at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday that the water supply from Tytan would be available certainly in three years, and perhaps within that time. Mr. Bowley moved that the Registrar General be appointed a member of the select committee, but it was agreed finally that the committee should remain as it was, and that, in the event of over-voting, the question for decision should be referred to the whole Board.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

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THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.-

KOREA	18,000	Tons	Sailing	June 18	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	July 2	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	July 16	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	Aug. 6	"

INTERMEDIATE.-

PERIA	9,000	"	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	"	July 9	"
NIJARA	11,000	"	"	July 30	"
PERIA	9,000	"	"	Aug. 27	"

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[110]

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NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTRA" 1,614 tons, Capt. H. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 7th June, at noon, to be followed on the 15th June by S.S. "ITINDA" 2,251 tons, Captain J. Kennedy, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "HOLA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 18th June, at noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTRA" taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1912.

[147]

Notices

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1 cent per square foot.
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Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
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THE A. K. D. J. & ENGINEERS CO.,
OF HONGKING, LTD.

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HUTCHERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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PART EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.
Repair of boilers and hull, welding of cracks.
Resawing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.
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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast and to proceed via Cape
of Good Hope.)

S.S. "WALTON HALL"
on or about 6th June, 1912.
For Freight and further information
apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1912. [375]

Regular Steamship Service

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast and proceed via the
Cape of Good Hope.)
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG,

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "LITHIAN" on or about 15th
June.
For Freight and further information
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [381]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship,
"JAPAN,"
Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, will be
despatched for the above ports on
SATURDAY, the 8th June, at 1 p.m.
The Steamer has superior accom-
modation for passengers, is installed
throughout with Electric Light and
carries a fully certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(occupying 20 days.)
The Steamer leaves about every 3
weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland
Sea), returning via Moji, providing a
stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.
Return tickets are available by the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s
Steamers. For full particulars apply to
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [411]

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship
"ARRATON APOA"
Capt. F. M. Austin, will be despatched
for the above ports on MONDAY,
the 10th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1912. [415]

Entertainment

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR, will be open to the public
from
WEDNESDAY,
1st MAY, 1912,
at the old Land Office in Queen's Road
(opposite the foot of D'Aguiar St.)

AG EXTRA FILMS 35.
Will be exhibited, so that passengers
may go ROUND THE GLOBE with
all the thrills and excitement of a rail-
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HALF AN HOUR.

OPEN DAILY, OPEN DAILY
from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. A Fresh
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FARE 50 CENTS.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1912. [311]

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1 Cannot see near and far objects
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2 Have to hold things nearer than 12
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3 Reading and all close work quickly
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eyes.
5 Headache caused by eye strain.
6 Temporary blurring of vision while
reading.
7 Difficulty in recognising friends
across the way.
If you suffer from any of the above
symptoms, don't hesitate, come and see
us, we shall likely, we can show you
how to obtain clear vision. We are
equipped with the most up-to-date in-
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BEG to inform all Ladies and Gentlemen that they are holding
a great Clearance Sale of all kinds of Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods, &c., for one month only, commencing from
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reduced prices in order to make room for fresh goods and would
like to draw your kind attention to the fact.

An inspection earnestly solicited.

[409]

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and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hong Kong, 25th January, 1912.

[48]

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NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL.
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SAVE TIME AND FUEL
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Week Days.
7.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m.,
11.20 p.m. every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

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EIGHT Famous Districts with an
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Two and a half million people
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PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
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IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.
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Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1912. [7]

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [7]

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Road Central, where they have a large
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Prices Reasonable.
Inspection cordially invited.
Orders promptly executed.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1912. [294]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

The Government and the Strikes.
Strikes, however, seem to be
the favourite weapon of the wage-
earner in his efforts of coercion
or rather in his insane hatred of
the capitalist, and that they are
likely to continue so, being only
too likely, the Government, in
their attempts to solve the
problem by means of Arbitration
Courts, will have the sympathy
and the assistance of all true well-
wishers of the future prosperity
of the country. Such bodies as it
is proposed to set up should have
large powers of enforcing their de-
crees and one of the best that they
could have would be to prosecute
rigorously the hot-headed lead-
ers of the misguided workers—the
Tillot, Manns, Goslings,
Keir Hardies and other similar
fire-brands and breeders of strife.
Drastic measures, it is clear, will
have to be adopted, and the
Government should make it clear
that they are in earnest in their
endeavours to regain the industrial
tranquillity by which means alone
the welfare of the nation as a
whole and the happiness of the
individual can be obtained.

Daily Press.

America and Canada.
When Mr. Champ Clark, the
Speaker-elect of the House of
Representatives, made a sensa-
tional speech in the House last
February looking to the ultimate
absorption of Canada by the
United States, the speech may be
said to have been received in Great
Britain and in the Dominion with
a broad indulgent smile. It was
too extravagantly worked to be
regarded seriously. Mr. Clark
said: "I am for reciprocity
because I hope to see the day
when the American flag will
float over every square foot of
the British North American
possessions clear to the North
Pole. I have no doubt whatever
that the day is not far distant
when Great Britain will joyfully
see all her North American pos-
sessions become part of this Re-
public." The publication of the
President's letter shows that Mr.
Clark was in fact but dotting
Mr. Taft's "i's" and crossing
his "t's." Mr. Foster, the acting
Prime Minister of Canada, in a
speech at Ottawa last month,
declared that this revolution had
"buried Reciprocity for ever,"
because it had proved it to be
"an attack upon our nationhood
and our imperial connection
which will never be forgotten."
The elections last September af-
forded splendid proof of the
loyalty of Canada to the Empire,
and there can be no doubt that
Mr. Foster is amply justified in
declaring that the publication of
President Taft's confidential let-
ter to Mr. Roosevelt has buried
Reciprocity for ever.

South China Morning Post.

Shareholders Duties.
Shareholders of companies
have a duty to themselves and
the public, but primarily to them-
selves, the utter neglect of which
not uncommonly spells extreme
disappointment. Last week our
columns were daily occupied by
correspondence (through which
the blue pencil of elimination trav-
elled pretty freely before publi-
cation) concerning the affairs of
one of our best known business
concerns. At the annual meeting
the management replied to the
questions and frankly invited the
questions and criticism of those
who had written so glibly.
Strange to relate "not a voice
was heard," not even "a funeral
note" as the report and accounts,
the subject of so much criticism
under the cloak of anonymity,
were "buried" for another year.
Since then we have received
another "scathing indictment,"
to use the correspondent's own
words, from the "Shareholder"
who set the ball of anonymous
criticism in motion.
This letter, however, has been
consigned to the waste basket for
two reasons: first, that no good
purpose can now be served by its
publication and, second, that the
correspondent in question, feeling
so strongly as he does, ought to
have had sufficient courage to
personally ventilate his grievance
at the annual meeting, or, if un-
able to attend, to have employed
someone to do it for him.

Notices

ELLWOOD'S
HELMETS
AERTEX
CELLULAR.REGAL
SHOESJ. T. SHAW
TAILOR

and
OUTFITTER,
21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
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WILLS, ATTORNEYS, &c.,
Underwritten and Executed,
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General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1912. [32]

Notices

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SANITARY
FLUID

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lon of Water for Washing Floors,
etc., is Most Useful for the De-
struction of Fleas.
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Per Gallon Tin..... \$2.00
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

SANITARY BOARD.

Ought a Four-roomed House
to Cost \$10,000!

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the department when the President, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided. There were also present Col. Irwin, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. W. F. Clark, Dr. Pearce, the Hon. M. Chabham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Ng Hon-tsz, Chan Kai-ming, Mr. W. L. Carter and the Secretary, Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands.

A Welcome.

The President:—Before commencing the business of the meeting, I think I am expressing the wishes of the members when I welcome the new members, Mr. Carter, who will represent Mr. Hewitt on the Board during his absence.

Inspector's Quarters.

A minute was submitted by the president relative to the plan for the proposed quarters for a second inspector at the slaughter house at Kennedy Town. The cost of the building, he said, had originally been fixed at \$6,000, a sum that had been set aside on the recommendation of the Board. The cost of the proposed building would, however, be \$10,000, as it would hardly be possible to build a less substantial and useful house for less than that sum; and the government might be asked to vote a further sum of \$4,000, rather than that the size of the quarters should be diminished.

Mr. B. F. L. Bowley:—This seems rather a large sum for the quarters of one inspector. What was the recommendation of the Estimates Committee for 1913?

The president, addressing the board, said that \$10,000 was not a large sum. The question did come before the estimates committee for 1913, because the sum of \$6,000 was voted in the estimates for 1912 for the construction of the quarters. The plans had now been prepared and the estimate increased to the sum mentioned.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—Have any outside tenders been asked for?

P. W. D. Work.

The President:—No. These constructional works must be carried out by the P. W. D. unless they are understaffed.

Continuing, he said that was what the P. W. D. was for—to erect public buildings and if the board thought that \$10,000 was too much they could suggest to the P. W. D. that the former sum should be adhered to.

Col. Irwin asked if the \$10,000 included the cost of the land and was told by the president that that sum covered only the cost of building. The land was Crown land.

Mr. Bowley thought that \$10,000 was a very large sum to spend on inspectors' quarters, especially for a second inspector. Of course there might be some explanation why the estimate had been increased, but, as it stood, it looked as though the government had asked the Board to recommend that the ratepayers' money—

The President:—That is hardly so. The board is merely asked to approve the plan. It is the business of the Government to find the money if the Board recommends that a certain building be put up. The expenditure of money is not a matter that the board can deal with.

Mr. Bowley:—But the Board is invited to consider the estimates for 1913.

The President:—The Board simply considers what public works are required for the year, such as are actually for the Sanitary department, and as far as concerns public health. No sums are recommended.

Mr. Bowley replied to the effect that seeing the board were asked to consider the estimates it was certainly their duty to look after the interest of the ratepayers and to frame their recommendations with a regard to economy. The committee had the statement before them that the quarters would not cost more than \$6,000 and, without any explanation whatever, that sum was raised, to

(Continued on page 10.)

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

G. Frederick Covey, professional to the Hon. N. S. Lytton at Crabbet Park, won the World's Championship at Prince's Club on May 5. He beat C. "Punch" Fairs (professional to the Duke of Manchester), who had held the title since 1908, in the whole match, the best of 13 sets, by 7 sets to 3, 54 games to 42, 341 strokes to 310.

The Players.

Covey was born on November 25, 1881. He is, says the "Times," an exponent of the most modern style of tennis, and he and Edward Johnson (who after the match, to the delight of all enthusiasts, issued a challenge to Covey, which was promptly accepted) were the finest exponents of it.

The match proved that there was no single point of weakness in Covey's game except service. Welded to the wonderful return and pace of foot, and the piece of hitting, its extraordinary accuracy, the heavy out whenever Covey likes to employ it, and, more than all, perhaps, the power of returning the ball from all sorts of difficult positions in such a way as to make it difficult for the opponent. That Covey's style is not more graceful than it is, probably is due chiefly to the fact that he has not naturally a graceful pose of body. But of his greatness as a player there is no question.

Covey, like Fairs, has won the Championship at the second attempt—he was beaten by Fairs in 1910. Only Pettitt and Latham won it at their first. It is worthy of mention that at the present moment at Crabbet Park there are the World's Champion, the amateur champion, the Hon. N. S. Lytton, and the best lady player, Mrs. Lytton.

The sympathies of all will go out to Fairs, who made a gallant fight and played to the end with the greatest pluck. He was not fit on the second day, and at tennis (as a famous former champion, George Lamb, remarked on the second day, Wednesday) one must be quite fit to excel; otherwise there is just that lack of "fire" in the game that is all-important. Fairs was the better on Saturday, but the loss of four sets on the Wednesday was too much to make up.

The Play.

When play began on the Saturday the score was 6 sets to 2 in favour of Covey. In the 9th set Fairs won the first game to love, lost the second, went ahead again in the third, and lost the fourth. He won the next three in succession and had then won 5 to 2. He lost the next game, but won the set at 6 games to 4.

In the first game of the 10th set there were two rests of extreme brilliance. The game went to Fairs after deuce had been called, but this was his last success. Covey, playing at an astounding pace and finding the openings time after time, won the next six games. Fairs never slackened, and his reputation for pluck in match play was well maintained. He made a great fight for sixth game, in which deuce was called five times, but he lost it in the end, and at 3.15 p.m. Covey with a boosted force won the final game and the match.

Score of the match:—

Total Sets.—Covey, 7; Fairs, 3.
Total Games.—Covey, 54; Fairs, 24.
Total Strokes.—Covey, 341; Fairs, 310.
Successful strokes for openings:—

Dedans.

1st day Covey, 8; Fairs, 24. 2nd day Covey, 15; Fairs, 5. 3rd day Covey, 10; Fairs, 4.

Grille.

1st day Covey, 13; Fairs, 12. 2nd day Covey, 15; Fairs, 11. 3rd day Covey, 6; Fairs, 3.

Winning Gallery.

1st day Covey, 4; Fairs, 7. 2nd day Covey, 3; Fairs, 2. 3rd day Covey, 4; Fairs, 1.
Totals: Dedans.—Covey, 33; Fairs, 30.
Grille.—Covey, 34; Fairs, 20.
Winning Gallery.—Covey, 11; Fairs, 10.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

A Big Deal.

New York, May 27.—J. P. Morgan and company, the well-known bankers, completed to-day one of the largest deals of recent years when, as the head of an international syndicate, they purchased the security issue for the extension of the underground railway system of this city.

The purchase price was \$340,000,000 and Morgan and company were assisted by many London and Paris banking houses, and by some New York banks as well.

The subway system has proved incapable of handling the rapidly growing traffic of the city, and it has become imperative necessary to increase its capacity and widely extend it.

Japanese Cable Good Wishes.

Kobe, May 27.—The Japanese dock workers have telegraphed to the London strikers wishing them success in their fight against their employers and the non-unionists.

Orozco's Threat.

Washington, May 30.—General Orozco, leader of the Mexican rebels, has issued a proclamation which, while bristling with accusation against President Madero and the United States, virtually admits the collapse of the revolutionary cause. This is the first statement from Orozco since his crushing defeat last week at Manilla. He charges the United States with supporting Madero, and complains that no cause without the backing of an organized army with millions of dollars could hope to win over such a combination. At the same time Orozco gives vent to what is tantamount to a threat to continue the insurrection by guerrilla warfare. He declares that he will be unable to control his followers because of their intense hatred of the Madero regime, greatly increased by the knowledge that the United States is secretly aiding him. The state department has taken no public cognizance of Orozco's proclamation, although it is believed that a denial of the charge of supporting Madero will be issued by Secretary Knox.

Woodrow Wilson.

Washington, May 29, 10.00 a.m.—Governor Woodrow Wilson is clearly the choice of his own state for the presidency; he having thus far captured 24 of the 28 delegates to the convention. His fight against Harmon has been a hard one, and for a time it was thought that his success was doubtful, only late returns indicating that he has won by a clear majority. None of the other candidates made much of a showing, but it is probable that Harmon will have four of the delegates. The fight waged against Governor Wilson by Ex-Senator Smith was very fierce.

Will Taft Retire.

Washington, May 29, noon.—Every victory of former President Roosevelt renews with added force the talk of Taft's retiring from the race. The New Jersey landslide for the former President was the occasion of another rumour that the President had actually withdrawn, but this was emphatically denied at Taft headquarters, where every confidence is expressed in the ultimate outcome of the race.

Titanic Disaster Report.

Washington, May 29.—The Senate committee, headed by Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, which was appointed to inquire into the Titanic disaster which shocked the world last month, has submitted its report to the Senate.

The committee does not attempt to definitely place the disaster, but condemns in strong language the tendency toward dangerous speed in efforts to make trans-Atlantic records, and recommends that international action be taken seeking to remove the possibility of such a disaster from this cause in the future.

The utter disorganization of the crew of the sunken vessel, together with the inability of the ship's officers to cope with the situation when it was discovered that the vessel was doomed, is believed by the committee to be responsible for the loss of 500 persons who might have been saved had clear-headed supervision and intelligent obedience of orders been used in the crisis.

HERE AND THERE

Queensland Wild Honey.

One of the delights of the Queensland bush is the "sugar bag," the hoard of the wild bee, found in the hollows of trees. Many of travellers has fared sumptuously upon this honey, which is sweet and aromatic. One of them thus describes the honey:—The black capture a little indigenous stingless bee, no bigger than a household fly, stick a bit of down on it with resin from a tree for the purpose of enabling them to keep it in sight, and then, letting it go, they follow it to its home. To do this they have to be a party of six or eight, because they to have run as hard as they can go, and looking up, so as to keep their eyes on the bee, and not seeing things on the ground that keep bringing one or others of them down a cropper; the spare runners have to take up the race and keep the bee in sight while the split ones recover themselves. It is an amusing and exciting scene to witness. Having run the bee to tree, they do not cut the tree down, because that would be too much for their small tomahawks, but they make a hole in the tree and get the honey out.

Prince of Wales and Sport.

According to the "Excelsior," the Prince of Wales, like all good Englishmen, is an ardent sportsman. Nothing in his programme during his stay in France has been left to chance; in fact, everything, says our contemporary, has been arranged beforehand. The Earl of Chester, we read, will play golf and lawn tennis—golf at Boulogne and lawn tennis at the Bois de Boulogne. As to other sports, polo, for instance, the Prince will remain simply a spectator. He will not be present at the great races. These, says the writer, ordinarily take place on Sundays, and the English custom does not permit the young Prince to contravene the strict observance of the "abstention dominicale."

A Congregation of Four. Plenty of grit is needed among the student missionaries of the Colonial and Continental Church Society of Canada, says the "Sunday at Home." In the latest report we read of two young fellows, newly out from England, who had to start at 7 o'clock on a Sunday morning and rode some 16 miles through a fall of snow in a temperature about 53 deg. below zero. When they arrived at the place of service they found only two persons, for the others of the congregation had not cared to face the cold. Service was held, the congregation consisting of four persons.

Farming a Dozen Feet Below Sea-Level.

The wonder of the bulb-gardens of Holland is not the long onion-beds of garish bloom over which tourists and guide-books are eloquent, but the perseverance and prescience with which the dune hills of sand were removed in order to lay bare the peaty soil, which, mixed with an amazing number of bargeloads of quaking cowmanure, furnishes the best bulb-ground in the world. Where on the Lake of Haarlem—it was seventy miles square—the fleet of William of Orange fought the Spaniards and relieved Leyden, there are now, as on the site of many another mere in Holland, prosperous farms, market-gardens and nurseries. The pumping away of the water was done, it is interesting to remember, by Cornish engines. Some of the Dutch butter and cheese which comes to this country is, no doubt, made from the milk of cows feeding on the meadows lying a dozen feet or more below the level of the sea—a wonderful testimony to Dutch perseverance, adds a writer in the "Graphic."

Line Fishing as an Industry.

Whatever the cause, line-fishing has ceased to be a profitable industry, and the people engaged in it could not keep themselves alive were it not for the crabs and the lobster pots. Here is an instance, however, in which the doctrine of the minimum wage cannot work. A fisherman is paid just as much as he earns; that is to say, the sum he can obtain for his catch. If it is great, he is as much the luckier; if it is little, he has to do the best he can with it. He is perfectly sure in his own mind that the cause

of his misfortune is the increase of steam trawlers, and he views with apprehension the application of this method of catching fish to the herring, which have in the worst of times provided him with a few weeks of harvest. There is a good case for inquiry, suggests "Country Life," and the authorities ought not to neglect it.

Chased by Lions.

The "Livingstonia News" for April mentions an adventure two motor cyclists had recently while returning from the Zomba (Central Africa) Coronation ceremonies. The riders, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, the former a magistrate at Mzimba, were chased for five miles by two lions, which showed no fear of the noise made by the engines, and galloped after the motor cyclists with evident determination to kill them. The lions were finally outdistanced, and the riders, suffering greatly from nervous strain, reached their home in safety.

Wishes Frustrated.

The eccentricities and the unfulfilled wishes of the German financier Straussberg, the king of German railways, are brought to mind by the sale of his sarcophagus. In the days of his prosperity he had commissioned Begas, a German sculptor of renown, to fashion it in bronze, but the millionaire died poor and friendless. The sarcophagus had not been paid for, and it remained in the studio. Now it has been sold for 42,000 marks, but the name of the purchaser has not been revealed.

The Celestial Marconigram. "There is no charge for sending messages to heaven, though you have to pay for them on earth," is what the wireless operator on board an Atlantic liner told Mathilde Sinclair, a little girl of ten, who had that day made her first communion on board the ship. According to the "Marconigram," Mathilde was returning with her mother from Paris, and an archbishop bring on board suggested to Mrs. Sinclair that her daughter should make her first communion before leaving the ship. The captain gave a dinner in honour of the event, with a special cake for Mathilde. During dinner a steward brought her what purported to be a wireless message, on which her name was written, and underneath, "To the little angel of the ship." The message was signed, "Your guardian angel." It was with regard to this message that Mathilde questioned the wireless operator. He assured her that he had received the message on his instrument, and supposed that an angel had sent it. Mathilde asked if she could send a reply, and on being told she could, asked how much it would cost. It was then the wireless operator told her there was no charge for sending a message to heaven.

Chinese Minister's Daughter baptizes New Cruiser. A telegram from Philadelphia states that the Chinese Minister's daughter baptised the new Chinese cruiser, Feihung, as the vessel was launched on 4th ult. from the yard of the New York Ship-building Company at Camden. The cruiser, which will be used as a training ship, is 320 ft. long, and of 2,600 tons displacement. It was originally ordered by the Imperial Government.

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ART. PHOTOGRAPHER

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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912.

THE CAUSE OF HEALTH.

It is worthy of note that a National Health Week has been organised at Home, and the question is worth considering for a moment, because the cause of health is one of profound importance to residents in this colony. And, though the conditions here and are at Home are widely different, it is sometimes possible in considering a question immediately affecting people at Home, to arrive at a point where the widely divergent interests touch and have much in common. The matter of health at Home is at present in the hands of the medical profession, of Parliament, and of local authorities. From these bodies it receives abundant attention. But something more is wanted if the general standard of health is to be raised all round. What is felt to be necessary now is to lead the masses into taking an interest in the cause of health, to secure their immediate co-operation in securing the end for which the bodies already named are striving. That end is to have every man and woman sufficiently educated to take the model of their physical powers. If a crusade such as this can raise the general standard of health—it will achieve a tremendous purpose.

It is a truism, confirmed and corroborated by the daily experience of medical science, that the really healthy man is healthy from his own efforts, in the main. To say that is not to lose sight of the value of medical work; but the doctor has too long been regarded as a magician with miraculous powers of healing. He does actually cure, of course, but his first and most important function is to prevent, rather than to cure, sickness. He can best fulfil this function by furnishing advice, by offering counsel as to what to do and what not to do, as to the ways in which we should walk and the ways we should avoid. The rest lies mainly with ourselves. This is the great lesson which the masses of the people in every country have yet to learn; that they must care for their own bodies, that common sense is of more value than drugs, useful as these are. To have that creed preached, and the truth of it hammered firmly home, is the aim of the National Health Week Committee. This is a work well worth doing.

Yet it is an interesting speculation whether there is not the danger here of minds not over-strong becoming affected by too great consideration of this matter. For our own part we do not think so. Hypochondria comes to the man who ponders upon ailments imagined, but in any well-ordered crusade against disease the gospel of health, of sense and wholesome living, could be preached; and in an atmosphere so purified hypochondria could not live. That, of course, is a layman's view; but it is a view which medical men would probably support. When are we to have such a crusade started in Hongkong? Rather should we ask, is such a crusade practicable? Not yet, we may assume; nor will it be possible to institute it for a long time to come. A deal of spadework has first to be done. Yet the idea is worth keeping in mind, for future use. It may be possible, within the next ten years, to make a strong effort to teach the awakening Chinese, the gospel of personal attention to health, and such an effort is sorely wanted.

DAY BY DAY.

Who that has worked does not know something of the thrill of a pit on the back?

Appointment.

Captain H. L. Holmes, R.G.A. is appointed Acting Instructor in Gunnery R. A. from 1st June.

Arrival.

Major H. L. Kirk arrived here from Singapore by the P. and O. steamer Arcadia this morning.

Obstruction.

Three shop coolies were fined \$5 each at the Police Court this morning, for obstruction.

Mr. A. B. Aitken.

Mr. A. B. Aitken, the well-known civil engineer, arrived at Hongkong in the s.s. Empire from Manila.

Lieut. W. L. Wainburn.

Lieut. George W. Wainburn, formerly of R.M.S. Flora, has gone to British Columbia to make his home there.

Mails Arrived.

The following mails arrived today:—s.s. Hainan, from Swatow; s.s. Arcadia, from Europe and Singapore.

Off to Japan.

Amongst the passengers who left for Japan today by the s.s. Kumanomaru were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crapnell, Mrs. Clapperton and infant and Mrs. Doss and infant.

Mines Out put.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s three mines for the week ending May 18 amounted to 29,935.63 tons, and sales during the period to 24,847.73 tons.

Deaf Mute in the Dock.

At the Police Court this morning a deaf mute was charged with returning from banishment. The case was remanded for enquiries to be made and also for provision to be made for a braille expert.

Left for Home.

By the s.s. Kitano Maru, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ellis and family left for Home today. Mr. G. A. Sachse was a passenger, by the same boat, aboard which Mr. and Mrs. Jack MacGregor left for Singapore.

Left by the Tenyo Maru.

Several well-known Hongkong residents left by the s.s. Tenyo Maru. These included the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Moxon and Taylor, and the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Plague Return.

The total number of cases of plague notified during last week was 140 and the total number of deaths was 110. There have been 1199 cases and 1017 deaths since the beginning of the year.

Canton Boat Theft.

At the Police Court, this morning a coolie was charged with stealing an umbrella from a fellow passenger on the Kwang Tung. He was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks, and four hours' stocks.

Soldierly Bearing.

His Excellency the officer Administering the Government has been pleased to express his very great satisfaction at the appearance and turn out of the troops, and their soldierly bearing on parade, on Monday.

St Peter's Church.

On and after Sunday next, June 9, the time for Evensong at St. Peter's Church, West Point, will be changed from 6.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. During the summer months the Thursday night service will from this date, be discontinued.

Mr. Halton's Tour.

Mr. F. J. Halton, of the P. M. S. S., left for Manila, by the s.s. Kailong. Mr. Halton is making a tour of inspection of the Company's Agencies in the Philippines, and is expected to be away for about a month. During Mr. Halton's absence, Mr. H. H. Solomon will take charge of the office here.

Sikh and King's Birthday.

On Monday afternoon a special meeting of the Sikh community of Hongkong was held at the Sikh Temple in honour of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor. After singing the holy hymns the priest of the Temple, with all the others present, prayed to the Almighty for the long life of Their Majesty, for the extension of British sovereignty throughout the world. After distributing the Karahparand (sacred food) the meeting was brought to a close.

A WARNING TO LITIGANTS.

Claim to Recover \$21,500 under Fire Insurance Policies.

A case of great interest started before the Chief Justice, Mr. W. R. Reeves Davies, K.C. this morning, at the Supreme Court, in which the Wa Cheung Loong Koo Firm sued the Prussian National Insurance Company of Sietin to recover \$22,500, money due under three policies of insurance in respect of damage by a fire which occurred at Wing Lok Street.

Mr. Elden Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. L. Sheuton, defended.

The following jury was called:—Messrs. W. Dickson, G. C. S. Gabbily, C. A. Tomes, F. W. Melchers, R. H. Dyer, G. Hoggy, J. O. Hughes.

When the oath was being administered to the jury Mr. O. A. Tomes, addressing his Lordship, said:—I am very hard of hearing, I don't think I shall be able to hear the evidence.

His Lordship:—I think, if that is so, it would be better for Mr. Tomes to stand aside.

Mr. Potter:—The court will not be conducive to better hearing. It is very difficult to hear at any time so Mr. Tomes—

His Lordship:—I release you from attendance. But I cannot say that you will be always excused.

Mr. W. Bird was called to take Mr. Tomes's place.

Mr. Potter said that, before dealing with the facts of the case, he wished to apply for leave to make two amendments on purely legal points. One was, if there was a condition precedent, the defendants had waived all their rights thereto. The second amendment was one of estoppel. He stopped the defendants from denying that the policies were binding on them inasmuch as they had entered plaintiffs premises and sold goods.

Setting up New Facts.

Mr. Pollock contended that it was unfair that the amendments should now be put forward. The question of a waiver could not be argued without having facts to support it, and therefore it was not an application to plead a new legal point, but a case in which a party was seeking to set up some new facts which had not yet been pleaded. Continuing, he said that his clients gave an answer on May 7 to the effect that they had not sold any of the debris; and they, the plaintiffs, had not chosen to follow the matter up. Therefore they had every right to assume that the matter was not being pursued.

Mr. Potter:—Whether your Lordship allows the point or not, evidence on the subject will be taken.

His Lordship:—I shall not allow the amendments.

Mr. Potter:—It is a matter of great importance, my lord. It is a warning to all litigants never to take the word of the other side.

His Lordship:—It may be so.

Mr. Potter, addressing the jury, said that the claim was for \$22,500 payable to the plaintiffs by the defendants under two fire insurance policies.

Reading the pleadings, Mr. Potter summed them up as follows:—the plaintiff's case was that certain goods were on the premises, and the defence was that there was not that quantity of goods on the property at the time; that the plaintiffs were guilty of fraud in that they claimed more than they were entitled to, and that the plaintiffs burned their own shop.

The plaintiffs had only to prove how much property they had, and the defendants had to prove everything else. They had to prove every allegation of fraud with the hilt and to satisfy the jury beyond all possible doubt that the shop was burned down by the plaintiff; to prove it as well as if the plaintiff stood up before a charge of arson.

Covering the Stock.

The plaintiffs took over the business of the Wa Cheung firm in January 1911, and the Wa Cheung Loong Koo firm commenced business in February 1911.

1911. The business consisted of a piece-goods business, including silks, cottons, blankets, medicines and perfumes. When the plaintiffs took over the business of the Wa Cheung firm, they took also a certain amount of stock, consisting of the above mentioned goods and furniture valued at \$7,750. To cover that stock, on January 17, 1911, the plaintiffs insured it for \$6,000 with the defendant firm; but, before they issued a policy, the defendant's manager and a Chinese assistant came down to the plaintiff's premises and inspected them, satisfying themselves that there was sufficient stock to justify their issuing a policy for that amount.

There they had the first policy of \$6,000 to cover \$7,750 worth of goods, inspection being made by the defendants themselves. From Jan 17 up to the end of February 1911, they bought new goods to the value of \$15,271 and, in order to cover that, they took out another policy for \$15,000 on Feb 23, and, as before, the defendant's manager and an assistant made an examination of the stock and the premises before the policy was issued, so that they again had an opportunity of satisfying themselves that there was \$15,000 worth of goods in the shop and that the company were justified in issuing the policy.

Plaintiffs' Figures.

That brought them down to March 1; when they admittedly had on their premises stock to the value of twenty-three thousand odd dollars, and on March 21, a further policy for \$15,000 was taken out to cover the value of the employees' clothing; and in that case no inspection was made. From March 1 to the eve of the fire, April 12, they made other purchases of goods, amounting in all to \$5,433, and if they added all those figures together, they would find that, from the taking over of the firm, until April 12, they had, with old and new stock, goods to the value of \$28,454. The sales for the period of time amounted to \$7,271 leaving \$21,183 worth of stock actually in hand; and of course, over and above that, there was the employees' clothing covered by the last policy for fifteen hundred dollars.

It was necessary for him to quote those figures, for the defence was that there was nothing like the property on the premises that the plaintiffs said there was at the time of the fire. He would produce the books, and they would bear out his figures. He did not think that they could be challenged. Of course, it might be suggested that they were all forgeries. However, he did not think they could be challenged. They would give the names of the vendors of the goods and where goods had been sold on credit the names of the buyers would also be found.

After detailing the answers that were given in the course of the interrogatories administered to the defendants, Mr. Potter said that the jury must be satisfied from the answers that the business was not a bogus concern. It was difficult to imagine a bogus concern putting all that stock into a business knowing that it was only going to be burnt down.

That brought him up to the date of the fire, which broke out early on the morning of April 13 1911, at about two o'clock. The managing director of the plaintiff firm was not in the colony at the time, as he had left on April 6. He was notified of the fire on April 14, returned to Hongkong on the fifteenth, and communicated with the police on the seventeenth. As a result of the fire the back of the premises collapsed. The bulk of the goods was stored in the back of the ground and the first floors and there would be no doubt that the fierceness of the fire was due to the quantity of inflammable material that was on the premises. The folks in the shop were aroused by the outbreak and they tried to put the fire out, but, being unable to do so, called for help. That was the history of the fire, that they were supposed to have started themselves, and the person who made that charge would have to satisfy them beyond all reasonable doubt that they burned the shop down. As a result of the fire, a fire enquiry was held by the magistrate. Mr. Hazeldene believed it was quite a common thing to hold one, whatever

there had been a fire, and then, if the circumstances warranted him doing so he could give in charge all the persons concerned in the fire and, if there was a prima facie case made out against them, commit them to take their trial at that court. Although the defendants were represented at the enquiry, and although they cross-examined the witnesses at length, and although they called a number of witnesses with the intention of proving to the magistrate that in fact the plaintiffs had burned their own shop; in spite of this, the magistrate did nothing although it would have been his duty to take action, if he considered that a charge of arson had been made out against the man.

The first witness called was the managing partner in the plaintiff firm who gave evidence generally bearing out the opening of counsel.

In reply to Mr. Potter, witness said he was offered four or five thousand dollars to settle the case.

Mr. Potter:—By whom?

Witness:—By the manager.

When was that?

I cannot remember the moon but it was after the case at the magistracy.

His Lordship:—What was it offered for?

In full settlement of my claim. He said "if you don't take it, we will go to law about it."

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

HONGKONG BOATS WATCHED.

Manila dreads Plague Visitation.

The health authorities are watching all steamers from the China coast, and particularly all vessels from Hongkong very carefully, and maintaining a strict quarantine against those ports. From reports received from Hongkong and Amoy, it seems that both pneumonic and bubonic plague are increasing and that the authorities are having a hard time to cope with the epidemic.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of the bureau of health, when asked about these reports, said: "Yes, we are watching the steamers from the China coast closely. We have received reports that the deaths in Hongkong from plague last week amounted to 287 and we have no idea how many cases there were altogether—probably many hundreds more. A strict quarantine will be maintained against steamers coming from there and this quarantine will not be raised until we are assured that no more plague exists in those ports. We are practically free from disease in the islands now and we will try to keep up that happy condition as long as possible."—Manila Times.

GREATLY SURPRISED.

Charge Against s.s. Persia's Chief Steward.

At the Police Court today a man named George White, the Chief Steward of the Persia, was charged with being in unlawful possession of sixty revolvers and 2,400 rounds of ammunition. D. S. Wills boarded the steamer before leaving and found the arms and ammunition piled up in the Chief Steward's room. When he called his attention to them he appeared greatly surprised and denied all knowledge of them. He further stated that one of the boys must have put them there. The arms were in a cupboard.

Mr. Bowley, on behalf of the defendant, put in a plea of denial. Mr. Melbourne, after hearing the evidence, found the defendant not guilty, but confiscated the arms and ammunition.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

St. Stephen's College..... \$100
Rev. J. L. Galloway..... 25
C. M..... 5
A. Bryson..... 5

Chair Coolie's Demands.

A chair coolie, who demanded more than his legal fare, was fined \$8 at the Police Court this morning.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

On the Use of "Cute Words."

A correspondent unburdened himself thus:—A Congregational preacher in Brooklyn, Massachusetts has issued the following "sarcastical" list of reasons why a man should swear hard and often.

1. Because it is such an elegant way of expressing one's thoughts.
2. Because it is such a conclusive proof of taste and good breeding.
3. Because it is a sure way of making oneself agreeable to one's friends.
4. Because it is a positive evidence of acquaintanceship with good literature.
5. Because it furnishes a good example and training for young boys.
6. Because it is such a good way of increasing one's self-respect.
7. Because it is just what a man's mother enjoys having her son do.
8. Because it would look so nice in print.
9. Because it is such a help to mankind and virtue in many ways.
10. Because it is such an infallible way of improving one's chances in the hereafter.

For and Against.

This is all very well, goes on our correspondent; but will no one take up the cudgels for the sweeper? When the philosophy of cursing comes to be fully enquired into, it will be made evident that "letting rip" has—within reasonable limitations—its uses. Man must be allowed some vent equivalent to that which women find in tears and hysterics; and that vent, he finds in certain nouns, adjectives, verbs, (particularly in their participial form) and—well—interjections, ejaculations, or what you will. I saw somewhere the other day "Bad words denote a bad heart." Unquestionably; but what are bad words? There are times, when these "bad words" spring from the very soul of a man, voicing feelings that are far nearer to prayer than to blasphemy.

What the vicar said.

There is something in our correspondent's contention. Cataldo Mendos says somewhere that the sudden outburst of swearing on the part of the hero of "The Story of the Gadabys," is the finest piece of psychological work in modern literature; and who are we that we should differ from so generally accepted an authority? We remember a dear old country vicar—verily a saint upon earth—who, on being asked if "swearing" was wrong, said very gently, "Well, you know; when parish affairs are going awry, and I'm worried all to fiddle-strings, I just go and lock myself in my study, walk round the room once, come to a halt, stamp my foot three times, and then whisper "Damn!"—and believe me, I feel ever so much better after that." Which is all very good but—

The Derby.

There will be a fine ringing cheer to-day if His Majesty's horse, Pintadeau, should win the Derby. But, except Richard Marsh has fettered along the King's candidate to a marvellous extent, there is little hope for a Royal victory. The race years a nice open look, and anything may happen; which is about the furthest any careful man would care to go in the way of prophecy. We shall watch the Home papers intently, if an outsider should win, for stories of how some one dreamt of the winner. We remember one joyous tale of an old lady who went to sleep on a stand during a big race at Goodwood and woke up, a few hours later, to mention the name of the winner, which she had dreamed. But we should venture to say that if we went to sleep during a race and hundreds of people around shouted the name of the winning horse, we should probably wake up with it in our ears. There are no men more sure, and no men more simple in some ways, than racing men.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

Some Remarkable Scoring.

As stated in our telegram of May 29, the Interport Rifle Match for 1912 was shot off on that date by the Shanghai Rifle Association team on the rifle range. The weather conditions, says the "China Press," were entirely favourable to good shooting, but a number of disappointing scores were made, among them the poor showing by Messrs. A. D. Denney and W. A. Lee of the U. S. S. Helena, who, with Mr. Kingsmill and Mr. Sauer led in the practice shooting. Mr. Denney made but 89, and Mr. Lee, who perhaps more than any other member of the team was relied on for a big score, ran up the lowest score of the day—87.

The failures of Mr. Lee and Mr. Denney, however, were counterbalanced in part by the magnificent work of Lieut. W. E. Sauer of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who shot possible at 500 and 600 yards without sighter, and who made five bulls-eyes and two "inners" at 200 yards, with a total 103 points out of a possible 105. This mark is said to be a record in Shanghai matches in late years.

The total of 331 points was made, and the officials of the association have lost hope of retaining the challenge shield this year. As yet the scores from Hongkong, Penang and Singapore have not been received. In last season's match 913 points won the trophy for the Shanghai rifle team.

The scores were as follows:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
W. E. Sauer.....	33	35	35	103		
T. H. U. Aldridge.....	32	31	33	96		
A. M. Colucci.....	31	34	31	96		
C. Mills.....	31	31	30	92		
W. T. Bowen.....	31	31	31	93		
S. A. Ran-om.....	29	32	31	92		
G. Kingsmill.....	31	32	28	91		
A. D. Denney.....	31	29	29	89		
W. J. Linde.....	29	32	29	89		
W. A. Lee.....	30	27	30	87		

308 317 306 331

The judges of the shoot were Col. Bruce, Lieut. Col. Barnes of the S.V.C., Mr. Brodie Clark, and Major Trueman.

THE STOLEN PROMISORY NOTE

Indian Sentenced.

At the Police Court this morning an Indian named Suer Singh was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing a promissory note valued \$200 from Shiam Singh, on the 29th March.

FRACAS IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

Stones Thrown.

Yesterday an Indian woman had cause to arrest a woman in the neighbourhood of Des Vœux Road. Another Indian, not a constable, went to the officer's assistance. A disorderly crowd gathered round and stoned the second Indian.

At the Police Court to-day a man was charged with throwing stones.

A student from the Diocesan schools said that he saw the row from the tram and fearing these were going to be serious trouble he went and brought three more Indians. When he got back certain members of the crowd urged the others to stone him.

The defendant was fined \$10 or in default fourteen days.

THE COOLIE AND CORPSE.

After the Reward.

At the Police Court, this morning, the coolie who was arrested by the police for removing a dead body from outside the station at West Point, without permission, was charged with the offence. He told the Magistrate that he had read of a reward being offered by the dispensary, and when he took the body there he gave his right name and address.

Mr. Irving remanded the case until Saturday for the police to provide further evidence. He was not satisfied that this was the right man to be charged.

We are informed the body was that of a child who had died from plague.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on May 1, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will ascertain and supply, for the information of members of the House, the names of the principals of the leading schools in the Straits Settlements who were in favour of the abolition of the Queen's scholarships, which have enabled many promising native students to complete their education in the Universities of that country; and of the principal who was not in favour of the abolition of these scholarships?

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Harcourt): No, sir, as I cannot see that any useful object would be served thereby.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Will the right hon. gentleman say whether the abolition of these scholarships is so unpopular and so much resented by the people of this colony that it would be dangerous and inexpedient to reveal the names of the responsible persons upon whose advice he abolished them?

Mr. Harcourt: No, sir, I could not admit that suggestion for a moment. I do not wish to subject individuals who placed their views at the service of the government to criticism. Action was taken on the responsibility of the Government and the Legislative Council.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Would it not have been better for the right hon. gentleman to have taken the responsibility for this change entirely upon himself without referring to certain anonymous persons?

Mr. Harcourt: I have all along taken the entire responsibility for this change upon myself. I think it was in response to a question put by my hon. friend that I stated the opinions expressed by the principals.

Mr. King: Will compensating educational facilities be given in return?

Mr. Harcourt:—Yes, Sir.

Asiatic Opinion.
Mr. MacCallum Scott asked whether the new regulation whereby all British subjects who are not of pure European descent are excluded from the civil and police services of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, was made on account of the alleged objection to Chinese and Malays to the appointment of alien officials who were not of pure European descent; and if so, on what ground does the Colonial Office consider that it was not desirable to consult non-European British subjects in the states and colonies referred to before making the change?

Mr. Harcourt: As regards the first part of the question I would refer my hon. friend to the answer which I gave to his question of March 6. As regards the second part, I can add nothing to the answer which I gave to his question of April 24.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the two answers to which he refers are mutually contradictory?

Mr. Harcourt: No, sir, I thought they were mutually supplementary.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that his first answer was that this change was made in response to a demand from the Chinese and Malays, and that the second answer he gave was that he did not think it desirable to consult Chinese and Malays. Does he not consider those answers contradictory rather than supplementary?

Mr. Harcourt: My hon. friend had better re-read the answers I gave him, which were very carefully considered.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Would the right hon. gentleman prefer an opportunity for a careful consideration of supplementaries? I shall give notice.

The Holiday Question.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked if the right hon. gentleman could now state how many days have been provided among the public holidays in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to suit the national or religious festivals of the Mahomedans, the Chinese, the Hindus, and the Christians, respectively; what proportion of the total population is constituted by the Mahomedans, the Chinese, the Hindus, and the

Christians, respectively, in the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States; and for what reasons no provision has been made for the religious festivals of the Hindus except in the Settlement of Penang?

Mr. Harcourt: I am doubtful how far many of the public holidays should be classed as religious or national festivals, especially as the Christian population is of many nationalities and the Chinese population of many religions. My hon. friend will find full details in the documents to which I have already referred him and will be able to draw his own conclusions. The second part of the question cannot be answered, as it contains a cross-division, many Chinese professing Christianity, Mahomedanism, or the Hindu religion. I am unable to answer the last part of the question. The matter is one wholly for the local government with whose discretion, as I have already said, I am not prepared to interfere.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Can the right hon. gentleman state whether the Indian immigrants are one of the largest sections of the population in those States, and, if so, will he state why no provision at all has been made among the Mahomedans, except in one small island, for their religious festivals?

Mr. Harcourt: The statistical part of the hon. gentleman's question I am unable to answer without notice. As to the second part of the question I am quite sure that holidays will be provided for those who most clamorously demand them.

Captain Faber: Has the right hon. gentleman any idea what all these questions are about?

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the orders of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow:

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the ascents, descents and flights of balloons, airships, aeroplanes and parachutes.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to make provision for the reconstitution of the Fall Court.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, and concerning Visiting Emigrants generally.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

RAINFALL FOR MAY.

Last Month not the Driest on Record.

A representative of the "Telegraph," in consequence of so much talk about the past month being the driest May on record, pay a visit to the Observatory at Kowloon and was very courteously given data concerning the weather.

The rainfall for the month of May this year was four inches on twenty days, and on five days, only 100th of an inch was recorded. In May of last year twenty-two inches of rain fell in twenty-six days. More than two inches of rain fell on four separate days. The occasions were the 1st, 11th, 20th and the 27th.

"What is the particular cause of this discrepancy?" the principal was asked.

He replied: "Well, we have not got a long range forecast yet. The probable cause of the rainfall is perhaps that the currents at different temperatures impinged on one another and forced the temperature so high that on cooling it must have caused increasing condensation and turned the moisture into water. It is difficult to detect these forces at work; we have not enough information. In 1908 the rainfall was 1.3 in. ten days; in 1909 nearly seven inches in seventeen days, and in 1910 two inches in seven days.

"Last year the mean temperature was 75.5 and the maximum 88.0, for 1910 it was 78.0 and 88.1; in 1909, 74.9 and 85.5; 1908, 70.1 and 89.3. This year it was 78.9 and 80.5. This was pretty high. The normal for May is 76.8."

WAR AVERTED.

How an Astute American Bluffed the Chinese.

A dry military report soundly smoozing somewhere in army headquarters at Manila tells of one of the exciting events in the present occupation of the Peking-Tientsin Railway and adjacent territory by the 13,000 European, American and Japanese troops stationed there because of the strained present situation. It is the report of Lieutenant Colonel James M. Arrasmith, 15th U. S. Infantry, which tells how war between China and the United States was averted by a hair's breadth on March 3.

Things broke loose with a bang, says the "Cable-news American," when Yuan Shih-kai's own troops began to loot and burn in the capital city of Peking on the night of March 1. The American and all other foreign troops stationed at Tientsin 80 miles south were on the qui vive, but they were not called upon. Tuesday passed off quietly. Night came on with Tientsin as quiet as usual. But at 11.30 looting and firing began in the native city of Tientsin, and an hour later the American forces were galvanized into action by the receipt of a rush telegram from Minister Calhoun in Peking, calling for 200 American troops fully equipped. The wire said "urgent."

210 Men Against 3,500.
In the remarkable time of an hour and a half Lieutenant Colonel Arrasmith, commanding the 15th Infantry in China at that time, had 230 men aboard a special train, fully equipped with 130,000 rounds of ammunition, 10 days' rations, machine guns and mules, horses, tents and two wagons. Then a delay ensued, as word was brought in that a large Chinese force had gathered at Fong-tai, seven miles below Peking, to oppose the passage of the American forces, and Colonel Arrasmith decided to wait so as to reach the disputed point at daylight.

At 2.50 a.m. the command moved out for the relief of Peking. Portions of Tientsin were already in flames. The city was in charge of the British and Russian troops, principally. As our boys steamed from the station the sky was fiercely aglow behind them. Ahead was darkness and grim uncertainty.

Reaching Fengtai at dawn the small American force found 3,500 Chinese troops under General Chang opposing their advance. Deployed along the track were 150 men of the British Somerset, but they had no intention of going into action. The Chinese were thrown on both sides of the tracks, and above the troop train less than 100 yards in advance were six deadly machine guns on a bridge.

A Grave Situation.
The situation was ticklish, but Colonel Arrasmith had his orders to get into Peking to the relief of the American legation, and nothing is so sacred as orders to a soldier of his type, who has spent 40 years in active army service. To Peking he would go, fight or no fight.

A flat car was coupled ahead of the engine and on it the Colonel placed Lieutenant Charles L. Sampson and the 21 men of his regimental machine gun platoon. Then in plain view of the hostile Chinese commander and his armed rabble the regimental colours and the American flag—in all its glory—were hoisted aloft on the flat car. A murmur of dismay came from the Chinese. They knew that it meant war to fire upon that flag. Private Frank E. Epley, Co. A and Private James A. McDonough, Co. D, volunteered to run the engine as fireman and engineer respectively, the Chinese crew having fled.

Off to Peking.
The order to go ahead was given. Every man of the machine gun platoon on the exposed flat car stood ready for instant action. The men in the windows of the cars held their fingers on the triggers of their rifles. One shot from the Chinese would have whipped out the command "fire"—and war would have been on. The bell was rung, the drivers of the engine began to turn, Old Glory ahead fluttered tantalizingly. Not a Chinese man, but an eyeless. The train moved on and was soon lost from sight.

Upon reaching Peking at 8.50 a.m., being delayed further on by a blockade, Colonel Arrasmith and his command found that they were the first of the allies to reach the capital. In fact, the other foreign troops did not get into Peking until twelve hours later. As the Americans were returning in the afternoon they met some of the allies just going up.

As the legations and missions were safe after all, the trouble having been checked for the time being, Colonel Arrasmith turned over the command to the Marine Corps officer there who had 300 men with him. The entire affair redounded greatly to the credit of the commanding officer who, as an old Indian fighter, considered it just a little morning's exercise. Nevertheless, American stock went above par with the Europeans and nothing has happened since to lower it.

The officers from Manila who accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Arrasmith on the trip were:

Major A. N. Stark, Medical Corps; Captain Frank W. Rowell, Commanding Co. "D"; 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, Commanding Co. "B"; 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, Adj. Commanding Co. "A"; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, Commanding machine gun platoon; 2nd Lieut. David H. Cowles, Commanding Co. "C."

HONGKONG CATTLE.

Stricter Quarantine in Philippines.

The fact that the last shipment of cattle from the China coast to the Philippines was responsible for the infection of Iloilo towns with rinderpest, has caused Acting Governor-General Gilbert to issue the following order:

"Having been informed by the bureau of agriculture that several municipalities of the province of Iloilo are infected with rinderpest and that there is danger of spreading this disease to the surrounding provinces unless Iloilo is placed in quarantine, I hereby declare, in accordance with the provisions of section 5, act 1700, that a dangerous communicable animal disease prevails in the province of Iloilo and that it is unlawful to ship, drive or otherwise transport animals from the province unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the authority of the director of agriculture as is set forth in the section which I have cited."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN CHILD.

The Chinese charged with assaulting a European child, incidentally, at the Gymkhana, was again before the Bench at the Police Court, this afternoon, and was remanded.

PLANCHETTE IN HONGKONG.

In a larceny case at the Police Court, this afternoon, it was stated that one of the parties was a doctor who prescribed cures for his patients by mystic writing.

The story recalled the Townsend case which caused quite a stir at Home.

Discharged.
A man was discharged at the Police Court this morning on being found not guilty of the charge of stealing clothes preferred against him by the police.

To day's Advertisements

Prepaid Advertisements.

35 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET, on the higher level, Large and Airy Double or Single Room with Bathroom attached, 10 minutes from the centre of the town. For terms, apply E. P. E., care of "Telegraph," Hongkong, 4th June, 1912. [419]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on and after THURSDAY, the 6th inst., a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be turned on in the River Main Districts.
(84) W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 6th June, 1912. [420]

BUTTER. BUTTER.
We are pleased to announce still
FURTHER REDUCTIONS
From 1st June, the following prices will rule:—
"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.
"DAIRYMAID" " 70 " "
"BUTTERFLY" " 68 " "
PASTRY " 65 " "
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE 030.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

[21]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANGO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried, on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 11th June, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong 4th June, 1912.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1912.

[22]

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Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of India" ...	Satur. June 22	"Allan Line" ...	Fri. July 19.
"E. of Japan" ...	July 13	"E. of Ireland" ...	Aug. 9.
"Monteagle" ...	Aug. 3	"Allan Line" ...	Aug. 30.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Thursday, 6th June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 8th June, 2 p.m.
SHAI via SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Sunday, 9th June, Daylight.
SHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	NAMSANG	Monday, 10th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE PENANG	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 13th June, Noon.
& CALCUTTA		
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 15th June, 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN & WEIWEI	CHEONGSHING	Sunday, 16th June, Daylight.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamer "Kut-ang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 4 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

§ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadd, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	About 7th June.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	30th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI." Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN." Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M., landing at Canton Street Wharf.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MONDAY, 4th JUNE.

S.S. "SUI AN" will make an excursion trip to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from Wing Lok St. Wharf and returning from Macao at 4 P.M.

Usual Excursion Fare.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days.

Passengers on return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MATHESON (FIRST FLOOR).
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Dates.
MARSEILLES.		
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA & PORT SWARTZ.	IYO MARU. Capt. R. Takeda. HIRANO MARU. Capt. H. Fraser.	T. 7,000 T. 9,000
		WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SUIKIU & YOKOHAMA.	TAMBA MARU. Capt. S. Wada. SANUKI MARU. Capt. N. Toranaka.	T. 7,000 T. 7,000
		TUESDAY, 18th June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.	NIKKO MARU. Capt. Yagi.	T. 6,000
		FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.

BOMBAY & SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU. Capt. —	T. 5,000
		MONDAY, 10th June

SHANGHAI and KOBÉ	TOTOMI MARU. Capt. A. Mosker.	T. 4,000
		MONDAY, 17th June

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only.
* Shanghai and Moji may be omitted with notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
IYO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

CALCUTTA LINE.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBÉ	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.				
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chamber Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	6th June 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	6th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	8th " 11 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHOW	"CHIHLI"	8th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	11th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	14th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	18th " 11 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	18th " Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	28th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft. Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Okama, Lian, Okama), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch will be ready at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers had passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipping at Wuchow.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 21.
HONGKONG, 4th June, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North-Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black & Baltic Sea and India, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. "EGOVIA" 6th June.	S.S. "SCANDIA" 6th June.
"SILESIA" 30th June.	S.S. "ANDALUSIA" 13th June.
"F. RULOW" 1st July.	S.S. "BAYERN" 14th June.
"GOLDENFELS" 14th July.	S.S. "LIBERTY" 25th June.
"STEVIA" 29th July.	S.S. "BADENIA" 29th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby.	Manila, Manganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith.	Manila, Manganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 30th May, 1912.

JAVA=CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on about For Will leave on or about

Tijlbas	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June
Tijlbas	JAPAN	1st half June	JAVA	1st half June
Tijlbas	JAPAN	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tijlbas	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAPAN	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July
Tijlbas	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	1st half July
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

San Francisco Line
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	H. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 25th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	11,000	W. W. Green	July 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	21,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 18th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer "Tenyo Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOYAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The twin screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOYAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kyoo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 9, Noon.
Kyoo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to
G. MORIMOTO Agent.
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOGUES ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 53, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

13] Come Over to—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

Japanese Shipping.

The shipping trade is very brisk in Japan at present, says the "Shanghai Times," and to cope with the demand the Kishimoto and Mikami companies have agreed to purchase a foreign steamer each of 5,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively.

Moji Lighter Sinks.

A lighter, with 802 bags of ammonium, valued at Y. 12,930, which had been discharged from the O.S.S. Prometheus at Moji on May 22, was carried by the current on to the steamer's propeller as she was leaving for the shore. The lighter was damaged, but began to make for Shimoda, and was under sail. Water entered the boat through the damaged portion, and as she was in danger of sinking, an O.S.K. launch took her in tow. The help came too late, however, as the lighter sank before reaching the shore.—"Nagasaki Press."

First Large Boat to Enter

Changsha.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer Tungting returned to Hankow on Thursday from Changsha, reports the "U. C. Post" of the 25th ult. She is the first boat of her size to enter the Hunan port. To get the necessary depth, she had to take an unusual channel in Tungting Lake, which took her past points where the natives had never before seen a steamer. Thousands of them looked down to the banks to see her. The occasional blowing of the whistle sent them fleeing in terror.

New Motor Vessels.

Several motor vessels of new types were launched from Scottish shipyards recently. A triple-screw tunnel motor ship, floated at Troon, is intended for the service of the British Consul in the Congo. The vessel is 110 ft. in length, and draws only 3 ft. of water when loaded. She will be propelled by three sets of Kromhout paraffin motors, driving screws in three separate tunnels, and designed to give a speed of almost ten knots. It is claimed that she is the first trip-screw (tunnel) vessel yet built for propulsion by motors.

A motor barge for service on the Forth and Clyde Canal has been launched at Grangemouth. She also will have Kromhout engines. Another interesting motor vessel is a twin-screw launch of 55 tons, which was floated at Whiteinch, for missionary work at Calabar in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland. This vessel has Kelvin motors of 60 h.p., designed to give a speed of nearly ten miles an hour.

Large Turbines.

One of the largest sets of propelling machinery yet made on the Clyde has just been completed by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, for the battle cruiser Queen Mary, being built by Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne. The installation, which consists of Parsons turbines driving four shafts, and is of about 70,000 h.p., has been shipped on the steamer Fluor for conveyance to Jarrow. At one time large turbines were handled in pieces, and were lowered into their places in the holds of vessels section after section, but now nearly all the firms engaged in this class of work have specially powerful cranes, and the turbine is frequently lifted complete from the dock-side into the vessel. In the days when the reciprocating engine was supreme, the boilers were the heaviest lifts which had to be handled, but now these are always exceeded in weight by the turbines to which they supply steam.

COLONEL ASTOR'S WILL.

Colonel John Jacob Astor's will, penalizing the remarriage of his young widow, has aroused in America widespread interest and comment, says the "Daily Telegraph." New York correspondent. Considerable doubt is expressed in many editorials regarding the justice of the testator's decision, and in some quarters it is urged that the American law of inheritance, on the ground of public policy, should now be revised, so as to prevent a repetition of what most people here consider a glaring anomaly.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. C. L. Lambie	Weihaiwei
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Master West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard	Kiukiang
Bulwark	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hankow
Calcutta	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Weihaiwei
Chorah	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vaseo	Canton
Defence	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Captain H. Bruce M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Fama	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Lt.-Com. H. S. Moore	Hongkong
Flora	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickendon	West River
Janus	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Lt.-Com. W. G. C. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kant	Armoured cruiser	616	—	1,200	Capt. Allen T. Hunt U.S.I.	Kobe
Kinsu	River gunboat	1,070	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morin	Surveying ship	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco	Labuan
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Bartlett	Weihaiwei
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Moorhen	River gunboat	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. J. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Weihaiwei
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	85	—	240	Lt.-Com. M. Murray	Yangtze
Nightingale	River gunboat	385	6	5,300	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers	Weihaiwei
Otter	Torpedo-boat	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. N. Luximon	Hongkong
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Ribbles	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. A. Dixon	West River
Robin	Depotship for Submarines	85	2	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archibald	Hongkong
Rosario	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton	West River
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Snake	River gunboat	305	—	6,000	Gunner E. J. Trillie	Hongkong
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	4,650	6	800	Comdr. C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking
Teal	River gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cotrell	Dormer
Thistle	Gunboat	500	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blunt	Weihaiwei
Uk	T.B.D.	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. F. A. Bayne	Singapore
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	500	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. C. Seymour	Shanghai
Welland	T.B.D.	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Weihaiwei
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	195	2	800	Comdr. J. C. Barrett	Kiating
Widgeon	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow

Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. 9th Fl. route.

Submarines:—

No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	West River.
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. E. Finner	West River.
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. T. T. A. Collington	West River.
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward	West River.
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Murphy	West River.
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol	West River.
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour	West River.

AMERICAN.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. E. D. McWhorter	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. G. Van de Carr	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtze River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. S. H. Graves	—
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. S. H. Graves	—
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. S. W. C. C.	Canton
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	—
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	Olongapo
Holmes	Tender-submarine	1,000	6	1,103	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Olongapo
Monahan	Monitor	3,900	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. E. P. Svarz	Swatow
Monahan	Monitor	4,084	1	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	So. P. Waters
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. C. A. Woodruff	—
Pescadore	Gunboat	854	2	1,600	Lt.-Com. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Pompey	Sea going tug	3,085	—	—	Lt.-Com. R. V. Loro	Shanghai
Queros	Repair ship	350	2	208	Lt.-Com. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze Riv.
Rainbow	Gunboat	4,360	14	1,800	Lt.-Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Samar	Cruiser	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Iohang
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bingham	Wuchang
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	200	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv.
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wompatuck	Tug	402	—	850	Chief Boatsw. P. E. Radcliffe	—

Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.

Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.

Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	13,680	18	23,000	—	—

Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southland

GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rostorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armored cruiser	11,900	36	26,000	Captain v. Usalar	Tsingtau
Ilus	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohrow	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Vanselow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bondemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzon	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. L. B. Berrenberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. L. F. F. F. F.	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armored cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Japan
Kleber	Armored cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	Capt. Gourd	Tonkin
Decides	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt.-Comdr. Vaudier	Hankow
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt.-Comdr. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt.-Comdr. de Gervillier	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Collin	Tongku
Dondard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Dupuy Duteaux	Tongku-kin
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Bolux	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Bolux	Saigon
Slyx	Armored gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt.-Comdr. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronda	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lt.-Comdr. Aurilio	Saigon
d'Iberille	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Romieux	Saigon
Pistole	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	8	300	—	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon

Flagship of Rear Admiral Collob de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Flagship of Comdr. Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

Eleven torpedo-boats at Saigon and Tonkin.

PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Esra	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. J. M. M. M.	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, May 31, 1921.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, —Moi Lung Pa	lb. 20
" Corned, —Him Ngan Yuk	" 20
" Roast, —Shiu	" 20
" Roast, —Nagu Lau	" 16
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do, —Sirloin Outom —Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages, —Ngau Chung	" 21
Bullock's Brains, —Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh, —Ngau Li	each 45
" corned, —Him Ngan Li	" 80
" Head, —Ngau Tan	" 80
" Heart, —Ngau Sun	" 12
" Tripe, —Ngau Kin	" 18
" Feet, —Ngau Kask	" 9
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	" 18
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	" 12
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	" 6
Calve Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, —Young Poi Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg, —Young Poi	" 22
" Shoulder, —Young Shau	" 20
Pigs Chittlings, —Chu Chong	" 22
" Brains, —Chu Kwat	per set 21
" Feet, —Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, —Chu Chak	" 25
" Head, —Chu Tau	" 15
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each 13
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	" 9
" Liver, —Chu Con	lb 30
Pork Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	" 20
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	" 24
" Leg, —Chu Poi	" 15
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	set 50
Sheep Head and Feet, —Young Tau Kark	each 6
" Heart, —Young Sun	" 9
" Kidneys, —Young Yiu	" 24
" Liver, —Young Con	" 22
Sucking Pigs, To Order —Chu Chai	" 20
Suet, Beef —Sang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, —Sang Young Yau	" 20
Veal, —Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, —Ngau Chai Chung	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Chai	lb 32
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, —Ap	each 24
Doves, —Pan Kau	per doz 24
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan	lb 35
Powls, Canton, —Kai	" 30
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 22
Geese, —Ngai	pair 22
Goose, Wild, —Shang-ho Yea Ngai	each 22
Musk Deer, —Wong Kong	" 22
Hare, Shanghai, —Tu Chai	" 22
" Partridge, —Che Khoo	pair \$1
Phoasant, —Shan Kai	each 30
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kup	" 26
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kup	" 26
Quail, —Um-Chun	dozen 22
Rice Birds, —Wo Pa Cheul	each 22
Snipe, —Si Choy	lb 65
Turkeys, Cook, —Phor Kai Kung	" 40
" Hen, —Na	" 40
Wild Ducks, —Shang hoi Sui Ap	" 22
Teal, —Sui Ap Chai	" 22
Wild Ducks Canton —Sang Shing Sui Ap	" 22

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb 8
Bream, —Bin Yu	" 16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu	" 19
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 18
Codfish, —Man Yu	" 18
Codfish, —Hoi	" 20
Cuttle Fish, —Mak Yu	" 15
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu	" 20
Dace, —Wong Mei Lum	" 8
Dog Fish, —Tit Tu Sa	" 10
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Mann	" 15
" Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	" 28
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 30
Frogs, —Tien Kai	" 28
Garoupa, —Sek Pan	" 12
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, —Tao Pak	" 32
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup	" 18
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 28
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 20
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	" 24
Maqurol, —Chi Yu	" 32
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 22
Mullet, —Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	" 15
Parrotfish, —Kai Kang Yu	" 15
Perch, —Tau Lee	" 8
Pike, —Fa Paw Poong	" 18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 22
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 32
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 48
Pawns, —Ming Ha	" 0
Ray, —Pai Pa Sa	" 15
Rock Fish, —Sek Ka Kang	" 10
Roach, —Oun Yu	" 10

肉食

Salmon, —Ma Yan Yu	lb 28
Shark, —Sa Yu	" 10
Skate, —Po Yu	" 28
Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Skipper, —Lap Yu	" 18
Soles, —Tat Sa Yu	" 18
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 22
Turbot, —Chai Yu	" 52
Turtles, small, Fresh water, —Cork Yu	" 1
White Bait, —Ngau Yu Chai	" 1

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Hung Yau	lb 25
Apples (California), —Kia San Ping Kho	" 25
" (Cherry), —Tin Chai Ping Kho	" 15
" Small, —Hoi Tong	each 1
" Custard, —Fan Lai Chi	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —Siu Shing Heung Chiu	lb 4
" (brides), —Miao, —Siu Heung Chiu	" 4
Chickens, Chinese, —Fong Lut	" 1
Carambola, —Young Tuo	each 13
Cocanuts, —Yeh Tso	each 8
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	" 8
" American, —Kun San Ning Moong	" 25
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 15
" Fresh	" 15
Limes, (Saigon), —Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 10
Mango, Manila, —Lai Sung Moong	" 10
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tso	doz 25
Oranges, (Canton), —San-shing Tim Ching	lb 15
" Sweet	" 20
Pears, (American), —Kun San Shoot Lay	" 12
" (Canton), Cooking, —Sa Lay	" 10
Peanuts, —Fa Sang	" 10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Chio	" 10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Law	each 8
" 2nd	" 10
Plum, —Tai Chou	lb 6
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	each 30
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	" 1
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" 1
Walnuts, —Hop Tuo	lb 8
" Green, —Sung Hop Tuo	" 1
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1
" (China) Sai Kwa	" 1
Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tso	lb 1

菓子

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Shoung-hi Ah Chi

COMMERCIAL.

Japanese Tea Trade.

The season is at its height and the arrival of leaf is increasing day after day and daily settlements are reported as approximately 2,500 piculs. Tea-firing plants of natives and foreigners are running full capacity.

Shipments by Chiyo Maru, which sailed from Shimizu, were unexpectedly small, only 1,637 packages, but the Empress of Japan and the Panama Maru, which call at the same ports on the 10th and 22nd, will take an enormous number of tea packages for the United States as well as for Canada.

As to the price of raw leaf, says the "Japan Times," a strong feeling has prevailed for the past few days and as a consequence it was rather firmly maintained, which was quite contrary to general expectations. Therefore, in nine cases out of ten the deliveries of refined teas were not fully up to standard on which business was contracted. This state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the plain fact that most of the native refiners sold their goods to make good in future, in the expectation of low prices or, in other words, they have speculated. This is a very bad practice, indeed, and inconsistent with the nature of the industry. The fact that refined teas have shown more value, than raw leaf in the past four or five days is entirely attributable to the above circumstances.

Since the opening of the present season the transactions of raw leaf, including some of the refined teas from different districts, have amounted to 1,402,394 kin, which means a decrease of 789,787 kin against 2,192,181 kin on the same day of last year.

F.M.S. Rubber Export Duty.

For the period from May 31 to June 13, 1912, inclusive, the duty on cultivated rubber on which export duty is leviable on an ad valorem basis in accordance with the rules and the Customs Duties Enactment will be assessed on the following prices:—

	Per picul.
Sheet and Biscuit.....	\$ 245
Fine Crepe	250
Best Scrap in Crepe form ..	230
Bulk Scrap in Crepe form ..	220
Rough untreated Scrap.	210
Rambling untreated.....	210

RIOT AT SIANGYIN.

The Chungking Correspondent of the "N. China Daily News" writes that there has been a little trouble at Siangyin, the first city on the river Siang below Chungking. The temples have been turned into schools and this does not meet with the approval of many of the folk in the city. Last Saturday night there was a gathering of all and sundry and talk continued almost throughout the night. Then on Sunday morning (May 19) the talk turned to action. A few of the ex-temple schools, including the Girls' School, were smashed up and the premises occupied by the local county board authorities were knocked about.

The most interesting thing is that though the riot had a religious basis and lent itself to any anti-Christian propaganda that might be found in the city, there was no word spoken against the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and no movement against the only missionary resident in the city. Although the shops were not opened the ordinary Sunday services took place, conducted by the foreign missionary himself.

Soldiers were sent down and there seems to have been no further trouble.

The Tutuh has been unwell with bronchitis that threatened to become serious. He placed himself in the hands of Dr. Yen, M.D. of Yale, U.S.A., and was soon able to resume work again. It is difficult to imagine what the city of the province would be like without the presence of Mr. Tan.

THE RINDERPEST.

Importers' Appeal.

The following is the letter of the Philippine cattle importers who have asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the rinderpest situation:—

Manila, May 23, 1912.

The Manila Merchants Association, Manila.

Gentlemen: We have the honour to request the co-operation of your association in our endeavour to obtain permission to import breeding and draft cattle into the Philippine Islands. It is our firm belief that to entirely prohibit the importation of live cattle would work a severe hardship upon the people, generally, and seriously retard the development of agricultural pursuits.

It is our opinion that the dangers which surround the importation of live cattle at the present time are no greater than they will be five, ten, or fifteen years from now, and unless it is the intention to entirely prohibit the importation for all time to come, the beginning might better be made at the present moment.

A Mystery.

The manner in which rinderpest was first introduced into the Philippine Islands is a mystery, and will probably always remain such; likewise the manner in which it may be brought here five, ten, or fifteen years from now and carry off the fruits of years of labour and saving. The islands at one time were literally full of breeding and draft cattle, so to the "exigencies of commerce" can hardly be laid the blame for the introduction of disease here.

It is believed that breeding and draft cattle could be imported, and immunized at the Pandacan quarantine station, without in the slightest degree endangering the local livestock interest. Director Taylor says "an efficient quarantine is being maintained at Pandacan, and the disease is well under control."

If an efficient quarantine can be maintained at Pandacan under present conditions, where 1,200 animals, more or less, are infested with rinderpest, it is not apparent why the importation and immunization of small, especially selected lots of breeding and draft cattle should be denied; inasmuch as the importers will assume all risks and bear every expense connected with the work.

A Pertinent Question. And if it is not possible to maintain an efficient quarantine in a place like the Pandacan station, where there is every known facility, how does the Bureau of Agriculture hope to exterminate the disease in the provinces, by quarantine methods solely, where animals and people roam at will, with absolutely no facilities to prevent it?

Our Government has every facility for immunizing cattle facilities which cost an enormous sum of money, and under the administration of a former veterinarian, obtained highly satisfactory results, at the San Lazaro serum laboratory; the losses being less than two per cent.

It is believed that if the sale of meat of diseased cattle, diseased of whatever nature, is to be permitted in the public or private markets, in justice to the consumers, and vendors of first quality meat, and to discourage the importation of diseased cattle all such meat should be so tagged or marked, as to enable the purchaser to differentiate between the two, should he desire to buy non-diseased meat.

It is our desire that the honourable acting-governor, Newton W. Gilbert, appoint a committee of seven, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Director of Internal Revenue, a member from the Municipal Board, the Chief Veterinarian, and three members to be appointed by your association.

The idea being to thoroughly investigate the work done by the veterinary division of the bureau of agriculture, and make recommendations regarding the present and future policies, and especially the proposed policy to entirely prohibit the importation of live cattle.

Soliciting your favour in the matter, assuring you of our appreciation, we beg to remain, etc.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 6th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June 1912. [417]

S.S. "BENCLUECH."

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June 1912. [418]

Public Companies

RE THE ESTATE OF MISS E. M. W. KENNEDY, DECEASED.

ANYONE having claims against the estate of the above is requested to send particulars of the claims to the undersigned on or before June 30, 1912.

D. KENNEDY, Home Repository, Queenway Bldg.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1912. [412]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day removed our office to Second Floor, No. 2, Pedder Street, formerly occupied by the American Consulate General.

JORGE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1912. [413]

NOTICE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT has found it necessary to remove from No. 64, Des Voeux Road Central to more commodious quarters, and will for the future be located at No. 21, Des Voeux Road Central, next to P. & O. Office.

We solicit your kind patronage, as you have extended to us in the past, and assuring you of the very best of attention.

We beg to remain, Yours Faithfully,

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

Phone No. 482.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [388]

To Let

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street.

Two rooms Office, entry on or about 1st June. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [386]

TO LET.

No. 2, Mountain View, Peak, from 1st June. Apply Messrs. LYNSTED and DAVIS, 3rd floor, Alexander Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [381]

OFFICES in King's Building.

"Banbury" 11 Cecil Road, from 1st June.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENTS COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1912. [38]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippines Island and the Republic of Panama. Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York. London Office: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Deposits received for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be agreed on application. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be agreed on application. MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES. LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world. COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT. PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Shares. The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

GROUSE HOGG, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [19]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥14,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥3,190,000. RESERVE FUND ¥17,500,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents at: Antwerp, London, New York, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Kobe, Lyons, Soerabaya, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

Consignee.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1912. [414]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th of June, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th of June, at 9.30 a.m. All claims must reach us before the 12th of June, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo Ex a.s. "Dandolo" from Venice.

Ex a.s. "O. Wermann" from Africa.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1912. [37]

WING KEE & CO.

7-49, Queen's Road.

SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVINCE & COAL.

MERCHANTS.

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥10,000,000. RESERVE FUND ¥1,000,000. DEPOSITS RECEIVED ¥1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

R. H. Armitage, Esq., Chairman. F. H. Armitage, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. H. Armitage, Esq., Secretary. G. H. Armitage, Esq., Treasurer. G. H. Armitage, Esq., Auditor.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—N. J. STARR.

SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON, COURT AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. On Fixed Deposits at 4 per cent.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 1 month, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or to any of its branches.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥1,200,000. RESERVE FUND ¥1,500,000. DEPOSITS RECEIVED ¥1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [32]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH-BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON.

AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts. DEPOSITS received on term which may be learned on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911. [3]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥1,500,000. RESERVE FUND ¥1,200,000. DEPOSITS RECEIVED ¥1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Consignments. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Y. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
1/11 15/16	1 m. L/O
2-1/2	1 m. D/P
30 d. 1/16	6 m. L/O
60 d. 1/16	30 d. Sydney & Melbourne
1 m. 1/16	30 d. San Francisco & New York
1/11 15/16	1 m. Marks
1/11 15/16	1 m. Franc
1/11 15/16	8 m. do
1/11 15/16	Bar Silver, ready
1/11 15/16	forward
1/11 15/16	Bank of England rate
1/11 15/16	Sovereign

Subsidiary Coins.	Optimum Quotation.
Discount per \$100.	May, 29.
Chinese ... 20 cts. piece ...	Malwa, New
Chinese ... 10 cts. piece ...	Malwa, Old
Hongkong 20 cts. piece ...	Malwa, V. Old
Hongkong 10 cts. piece ...	Patna, fine quality 1,700
	Patna, New
	Patna, Old
	Benares, New
	Benares, Old

SHARE REPORT

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING PRICES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
BANKS.		
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$124 1/2 s	2.5.0 a/c 1/10/12 equal to \$3.27 for 1 year ending 31-12-11
Union	\$80/-	\$2 equal \$22.82 for 1 year ending 30 June 1911
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Union	\$50	\$15 for 1910
North China	\$5	Interim of 10/- for 1911
Union	\$100	Final of \$20 making \$30 for 1911 and Interim of \$30 for 1911
Yongtze	\$50	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fire	\$20	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1910
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$27 for 1910
SHIPPING.		
China & Manila	\$25	\$1 for 1908
Douglas Steamships	\$50	5 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-11
Steamboats	\$15	Dividend of \$1 for half year ending 31-12-11
Indo-China		{ 8% final making 6% for 1908-09 div. for 1909 on preferred shares
(Preferred)	\$5	{ 15 2/3 per share Coupon No. 15 for 1911.
(Deferred)		{ Div. 7 p.c. for year end-Bon. 5 p.c. } ing 30.4.11
Star Ferry	\$10	\$10 for 1910
Star Ferry	\$5	\$8 for 1897
REFINERIES.		
China Sugars	\$100	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 31.12.11 (Coupon No. 16)
Union Sugars	\$100	
MINING.		
Chinese Engineering	\$1	
Union	\$1	
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SANITARY BOARD

(Continued from page 3.)

\$10,000. He did not know whether a sanitary inspector needed four rooms or not. It was usual for an inspector to have one room, but naturally any officer would be glad to have £1,000 spent on his quarters.

A Suggestion.

A suggestion was then made by the president that the matter should be referred to the P. W. D.

Mr. Bowley:—The information that I want is, what accommodation does the inspector really require? Do all the inspectors get accommodation on the scale proposed?

The President said that they did not. He did not know that the inspector required four rooms but it was certainly easier to build a bungalow with four rooms, than one with three, and, of course, they were preparing for the time when it would be necessary to have an additional inspector at Kennedy Town. Two rooms were hardly sufficient for a married inspector of twenty years' standing, with a family.

Dr. Fitzwilliams thought that they had missed the point of the matter. He agreed that the man should have sufficient accommodation for their needs, if not a little more, but the question was, ought a four-roomed house to cost £1,000?

Mr. Bowley then asked what was before the meeting. The President:—You oppose everything that I suggest, Mr. Bowley, and yet you do not propose any alternative measure. I don't want to keep the members here all the afternoon, and if you make a proposition it will doubtless be considered.

The Board, in the result, decided to refer the whole matter to the P. W. D.

Question of Committees.

Mr. Bowley proposed the following resolution:—That the Registrar General be appointed as an additional member of the Committee appointed by the Board on February 13, 1912, to carry out the provisions of the bye-laws for the prevention or mitigation of epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases, and that the committee re-appointed on the same date to carry out the provisions of the bye-laws for the removal of ceilings be dissolved.

In doing so he said that since the committee was elected many things had happened. One was the unfortunate epidemic of plague that had taken place and the other was that the bye-laws had been amended. The powers given to the committee to declare a district plague-stricken had been made very stringent, and it seemed to him that it would be well for them to include the Registrar General. The destruction of ceilings affected the Chinese, and any action taken under the bye-laws should be with the consent of the Chinese and without any friction.

Ng Hon-tsz seconded.

The President said that it seemed to him as though some of the members were a little afraid that the Head of the Sanitary Department and the M. O. H. being executive officers, and the former having a casting vote, they might be able to overrule the Chinese members on the committee. It was usual when the Chinese members were not on a committee where Chinese interests were concerned, for them to be represented by the Registrar General. When they were present themselves it seemed to him useless to have the Registrar General on the Board as well. He thought that it would be a better plan for him to give an undertaking that when the voting was two and two on the committee he would not use his casting vote, but would have the matter referred to the whole board.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—If the select committee is to be as large as this it might as well be dissolved.

The M. O. H.:—It might then be necessary to call special meetings of the whole board during the week.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—I don't think that there can be any objection to that during epidemic times.

The President proposed that the select committee should remain as it was and that, in the case of even voting, the question for decision should be referred to the whole board.

The Hon. Director of Public Works seconded, and amendment was carried.

The Water Supply.

Referring to the minute on the Water Supply that was published in our columns yesterday, Dr. Fitzwilliams said that there was a little more mud in the Pokfulam reservoir than when those lines were written. He did not know how the organisms which were swept down by the water were going to be diluted. There was more building going on in the watershed, more traffic and there was also a quarry being worked.

Hon. Mr. Chatham:—The only building to which the member can be referring is the alteration to the Peak Hotel and that, I think, is drained on the other side.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—It is in the area—distinctly in the area. Then there is the building of a wall, the working of the quarry. Some of them wondered what became of the surplus of the P. W. vote extraordinary and whether some of it should not be devoted to Tytam.

He was out near there some time ago and he did not see the enormous amount of work on the hill side that was mentioned some time ago. That morning he asked an architect who had had such buildings in hand and he did not think that the work was progressing at any great rate.

They were in the midst of an epidemic of plague and another of enteric. The latter was not serious, but, at any rate, annoying, and he held that the latter was certainly due to the water supply. A rainstorm found its way into the Pokfulam reservoir and the following week a great number of Europeans were down with enteric.

Hon. Mr. Chatham:—May I ask where those Europeans are?

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—All over the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Chatham:—A very small portion of Hongkong is at present supplied from the Pokfulam area, and if the enteric is all over Hongkong it cannot come from Pokfulam. The supply from Tytam will be available certainly in three years, and perhaps within that time.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—Can you assure us that, at the present rate of working, Tytam will be finished in three years?

The President:—No, he did not say that. He said that water would be available within the three years.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—Surely it is not the hope of the water board to emulate Kowloon and then beat it by taking thirty years instead of thirteen.

Mr. Bowley after being told that the only stone worked in the area was when a special permit was given to collect building material, moved that the government be requested to cancel all permits so long as the supply from Pokfulam is being used for drinking purpose.

Dr. Fitzwilliams seconded, and the motion was carried on a seven voting for the motion, and the following not voting all:—The President, Vice-President and the Registrar General.

EMINENT JAPANESE TO VISIT SHANGHAI.

The members of the upper house of the Japanese Imperial Diet are paying a visit to China with a view to familiarizing themselves with present conditions in the Republic. They were scheduled to sail from Kobe and were expected in Shanghai about the fifth or sixth of June. They will spend a few days there and then proceed to Hankow and Peking. After leaving Peking they will make a trip through Manchuria.

Count Yangtzuwa, who is famous as a statistical expert, is one of the members of the distinguished party. Mr. Takasaki, formerly Mayor of Osaka, Mr. Sugita, formerly chairman of the House of Representatives, Viscounts Maeda and Mizuno and Baron Ozaki are also members of the delegation.

Mr. Nakanishi, chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, is coming to China. He will visit Shanghai first and then Hankow, for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Chinese of Chambers of Commerce on the subject of commercial conditions and relations.

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POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and parcels are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route shall be prepaid by the sender.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hankow, Hsinan, and Tientsin.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due Shanghai
May 11th May 24th

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Delta, 7th inst.
American, Korea, 10th inst.
German, P. E. Friedrich, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOS.

Haiphong and Peking—Per Sigen. 6th May, 8 a.m.
Sandakan—Per Mainsang 6th June, 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per Lante, 6th June, 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chichan, 6th June, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Aldenham, 6th June, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 7th June, 10 a.m.

Hankow, Tientsin and Peking—Per Carl Diederichsen, 7th June, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Hongkong, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Colima, Acapulco, Iquique, Valparaiso and Caronde—Per Hongkong-maru, 7th June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Nikko-maru, 7th June, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sal Tai, 7th June, 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oregon—Per Orie, 7th June, 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 7th June, at 5 p.m.—Per Delta 8th June, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe—Per Japan, 8th June, noon

Japan via Yokohama—Per Mitten, 7th June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongang, 8th June, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 8th June, 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands and Cebu—Per Chihli, 8th June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 8th June, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kwangsang, 8th June, 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Kwonggang, 8th June, 5 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy—Per Hoiw, 8th June, 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haiman, 9th June, 9 a.m.

Straits and Borneo—Per Itola, 10th June, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe—Per Namsang, 10th June, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per A. Apoor, 10th June, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 10th June, 3 p.m.

Wella-wei and Tientsin—Per Huihw, 10th June, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hsieh, 11th June, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 11th June, 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.—Per Goeben, 12th June, 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.—Per Goeben, 12th June, 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.—Per Goeben, 12th June, 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.—Per Goeben, 12th June, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Fooksang, 13th June, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Bombay—Per Ichia, 13th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatan, 14th June, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Angaur, Yap, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberstobbe, Matupi, Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania via Brisbane—Per Prinz Sigismund, 15th June, 9 a.m.

Sigong, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marcell's (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.—Per Nara, 18th June, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empire of India, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:—

Allegory, from Shanghai.
Angohike, from Manila.
Choongiao, C/o Kiang, C/o Tungshunglang, from Medan.

Choochoosong Chop Kongsang-kong, No. 48 Fongham, Kuala Lumpur.

Cow Dock Jung-Cow, Seven Connaught Road, from Koro. Nev.

Doyamotomogusa, Care Japanese Hotel, from Thursday Island.

Kangky, from Nandiah.
George Desbien, from Manila.
Harper, from Shanghai.

Holsaun, Care Eastern Extension Telegraph, from Yunnanfu.

Hongsing, Westpoint, from San Francisco.

Hunelongue, Fullenkilow Street, from Port Louis, Mauritius.

Kiankee, from Rangoon.

Kwongchun, from Manila.
Kwongyak, from Singapore.

Mansfield, from Manila.
Narciso, from Manila.

Oberleutnant Caesar Schiff Patricia, from Stettin.

Pearman, King Edward Hotel, from Shanghai.

Phowlong, from Singapore.
Pogkee, 76 Jervis Street, from Hohart.

Poigunni Passenger "Gooben," from Alorstar.

Posto Yantchuong, Yaumati, from Chobo.

Seagull, from Cebu.
Suzukiura, Care Matousan, from Thursday Island.

Switzer Solano, from Manila.
Tanchoonson Chop Quansong-chiang, from Singapore.

Tungkee, from Calcutta.
White Passenger "Chiyo Maru," from Shanghai.

Yantchuong, from Haiphong.
Yuenxuong, from Saigon.

0033, from Foochow.
1158, from Tientsin.
135 Des Voeux Road, from San Francisco.

Hongkong 31st May, 1912.
J. M. Beck,
Superintendent.

Great Northern.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Anatolia.
Dobradica.
James Holland.
Weedil.
Nagasaki, C/o Matsubara Hotel.

1781, 3458.
2950, 4637, 6198.
9852.

H.K. Station, 31st May, 1912.
E. V. Jenson,
Acting Superintendent.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1912.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow
Lytan 511.50 ft. below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

Tytan 11,100,000
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